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NOTES

- H. D. 22298—Remark in H. D., "The lines are wide." The bright $H\beta$ line is weak and inconspicuous.
- H. D. 25348—Remark in H. D., " $H\beta$ is suspected to be bright."
- H. D. 38191—Remark in H. D., "The lines are barely seen. Perhaps of Class Oe."
- H. D. 62753—Remark in H. D., "The line $H\beta$ is not distinctly seen and is suspected to be bright." The bright portions of $H\gamma$ form an unsymmetrical doublet with the violet component the stronger. This is doubtless true of $H\beta$ also, although in this case the two components are not clearly separated.

MILTON L. HUMASON,
PAUL W. MERRILL.

SUMMARY OF MOUNT WILSON MAGNETIC OBSERVATIONS OF
SUN-SPOTS FOR MAY AND JUNE, 1922

May and June showed a marked decrease in the number of sun-spots; for more than a solar rotation, from May 2 until June 7, only one group was seen. From the disappearance of this group at the west limb until the reappearance at the east limb thirteen spotless days were recorded, with the possibility that two cloudy days preceding this quiescent period may also have been spotless. In June the sun was without spots on fourteen days. The average daily number of spot-groups was 0.6 for May and 0.8 for June.

On June 24 a small spot was observed in latitude 31° N and longitude 8° E from the central meridian at 5 h G. M. T. There have been no spots as far from the equator as this since December, 1919, so that this spot is doubtless the forerunner of the next cycle of spot activity. There will probably be another year at least before the total activity begins to increase, but the early high-latitude spots with which the new cycle starts always begin to appear before the activity of the old cycle in the low latitudes has ceased. In the past few cycles the northern hemisphere has preceded the southern hemisphere in phase and therefore the

fact that the spot of June 24 was north makes it still more probable that it belongs to the next cycle.

The polarity of this spot was negative which is contrary to the polarity of the great majority of single northern spots of the declining cycle. The day was partly cloudy so that no calcium spectroheliograms could be made and the location of the spot with reference to the surrounding flocculi is therefore uncertain. The percentage of *af* spots is small, however, and if we assume that the spot was *a* or *ap* it indicates that the polarities will again reverse as at the last minimum. About three per cent of the total number of spot-groups are irregular in polarity, and this proportion is greater among the small spots so that there is a possibility that this spot is one of these exceptions. Until a few bipolar groups of the new cycle appear the question of the reversal of polarity can not be settled.

PROPER MOTION AND HYPOTHETICAL PARALLAX OF
NOVA T CORONÆ 1866

This nova was known before its outburst as B D +26°2765. It has not been possible to find any accurate position for the star in catalogues earlier than 1866. Since this date its position has been determined by several observers and it has been thought that the existing material might give an indication of the proper motion of the star. The table gives the positions known to me, reduced to the equinox of 1900. In a few cases systematic corrections to the Boss system have been applied.

Authority	R. A. 1900	Dec., 1900	Epoch	Wt.	Residuals
Quet. 6384	15 ^h 54 ^m 18 ^s .99	+26°12'13".2	1866.7	1	—0".14 +0".2
Bonn. VI	19 .01	13 .3	66.4	1	—0 .12 +0 .3
Paris, 2, 19959 . . .	19 .06	12 .8	66.4	2	—0 .07 —0 .2
Göttingen, Behrm. . .	19 .26	12 .7	66.4	1	+0 .12 —0 .3
Berlin, Romb	19 .24	12 .2	66.4	2	+0 .10 —0 .8
Cambridge, Graham .	19 .22	15 .0	66.4	1	+0 .09 +2 .0
A G Cambr. 7433 . .	19 .18	13 .2	76.4	1	+0 .04 0 .0
Radcliffe, 1900 . .	18 .93	13 .7	1898.8	2	—0 .21 +0 .4
Carte du Ciel, Oxford	19 .23	13 .5	1901.5	2	+0 .09 +0 .1
Barnard	19 .19	12 .6	1906.6	3	—0 .04 —0 .8
Greenw., 1910 . . .	15 54 19 .18	13 .9	1912.2	3	+0 .03 +0 .3

The least squares solution yielded: $\mu\alpha=+0''.008\mp0''.017$;